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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MARCH 1987 published April 1987

WHAT HAPPENED IN MARCH 1987?

*At 6.9 percent, Utah's unemployment rate showed a two-tenths of a percentage point increase in comparison to the previous month.

*This fourth straight month of rising unemployment represents a 19 percent rise in the number of jobless Utahns over the past year.

*Year-over nonfarm employment growth slowed to 1.0 percent netting the State only 6,600 new jobs—for a March 1987 total of 636,200.

*Mining showed a year-over increase for the first time in nearly three years.

FILLING IN THE DETAILS

Last month, this report suggested that Utah and U.S. unemployment rates would most likely collide for February 1987. They did. With Utah unemployment currently at 6.9 percent, this rare historical occurrence seems destined to at least repeat itself. In fact, Utah's jobless rate will most likely exceed

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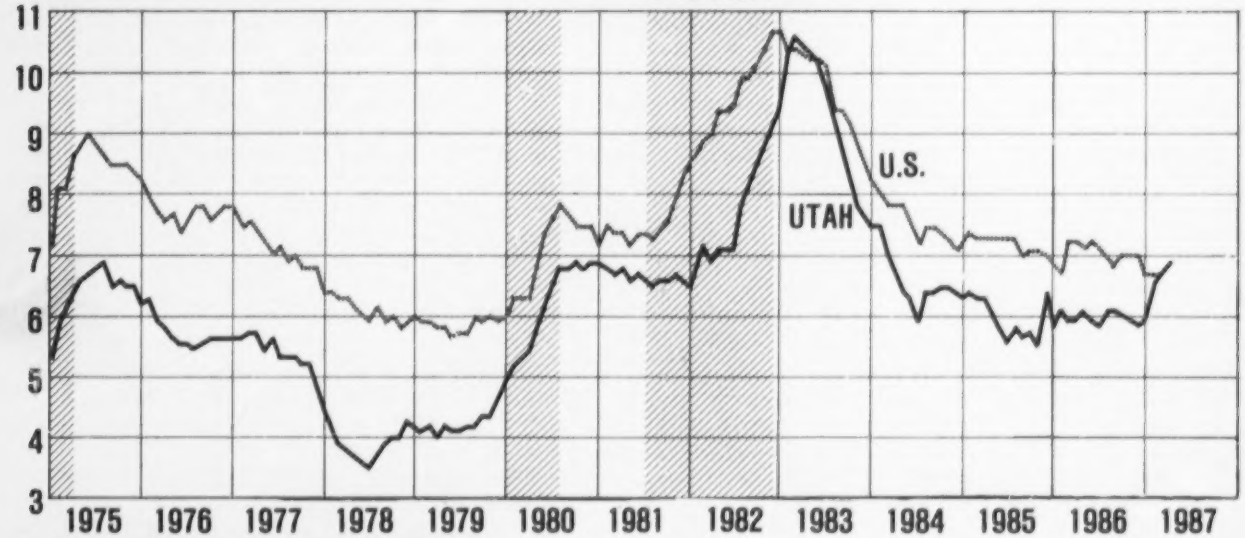
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

that of the nation (when those figures are released). Of course, the fact that Utah's unemployment rate remained below the national average for so long, in spite of layoffs and slow job growth, appears indicative of the State's relative economic strength. However, when seasonal factors are taken into account 53,100 Utahns were out of work during March—a 19 percent increase over March 1986. That year-over swell in the unemployed represented a full percentage point gain in Utah's jobless rate! Moreover, Utah's unemployment rate has been rising steadily for the past four months.

SLOWER AND SLOWER

The continued deceleration in the rate of nonfarm job expansion brings little good news to the Utah community. At 1.0 percent, year-over growth in jobs has slowed to a virtual standstill. Fortunately, several major industrial sectors continued to produce employment opportunities at a rate sufficient to more than offset the losses and net the State 6,600 new jobs.

THE WINNERS

Two goods-producing industries made employment gains in March. Expansion in copper mining pushed the mining industry to its first year-over increase (1.2 percent) in nearly three years. On the other hand, in comparison with March 1986, losses in both coal mining and oil extraction approached 20 percent. With a 2.1 percent gain, nondurable goods manufacturing completed the pair of goods-producing job winners. Food/ kindred products manufacturing spurred this growth with a strong 800 job, 8.8 percent increase.

However, service-producing industries continued to provide the major impetus for Utah employment expansion. Services and retail trade have each added 4,800 new jobs to the economy since March 1986. Nevertheless, in terms of percentage growth, retail trade took the lead with a 4.3 percent gain compared to 3.5 percent for services. Food stores and eating/ drinking establishments generated most of retail trade's expansion, while gains in the service industry were stimulated by strong additions in medical and business services. Finance, insurance, and real estate made a healthy 1,200 job (3.7 percent) year-over addition in March. Local government also added 1,600 new jobs to its ranks, while federal government increased by 600 positions.

THE LOSERS

Two service-producing industries had the dubious distinction of making the "job losers" list in March. However, both these industries suffered relatively minor declines. Railroad, communications and utilities accounted for the small 0.5 percent (200 jobs) year-over drop in transportation/communications/utilities employment. Motor freight and air transportation nearly offset the losses in the aforementioned industries by expanding more than 5 percent (900 jobs) in the March 1986 to March 1987 period. State government emerged as the other employment losing service-producing industry. Budgetary restraint seems to be responsible for the 600 job drop state government has experienced since March of last year.

Durable goods manufacturing employment decreased by a whopping 3,700 positions between March 1986 and March 1987. However, while certain sectors of this industry showed declines ranging from as high as 48 percent (primary metals) to as low as 1 percent (defense/ space industries), electric machinery manufacturing generated a 5 percent, 400 job gain. In the construction industry, completion of several major projects as well as slowdowns in nonresidential and certain residential categories contributed to a major 10 percent, 2,600 job loss.

HOW IMPORTANT IS GOVERNMENT?

In these days of the "budget deficit," there appears to be a perception that government is growing "too fast." Just how many jobs does the government account for in the State of Utah? In 1986, government jobs (federal/state/ local) accounted for about 22 percent of Utah nonagricultural employment. Only trade could claim a larger share of the State's employment. Which governmental sector maintains the most jobs? In 1986, local government accounted for almost 10 percent of Utah's employment. Federal and state government each accounted for about 6 percent of the aggregate. Of course, many state and local jobs are education related. Education jobs account for approximately 55 percent of state positions and 65 percent of local government employment.

Perhaps surprisingly, government's share of the total job pie has trended downward during the past few decades. It peaked out in 1967 at 30 percent and for the past five years has held steady in the 22 to 23 percent range. For the most part, the actual number of government jobs has expanded—just not quite as fast as the rest of the economy. Federal government employment did actually decline for much of the '70s and the feds have steadily lost "job share" since the the late '60s. State and local government increased their share of total jobs during the early '60s. However, since about 1965, state and local government's share of nonfarm employment has changed remarkably little. So, it appears that government employment is only keeping pace with the rest of the economy rather than encroaching upon it.

WHERE FROM HERE?

It seems likely that Utah's economic condition may get slightly worse before it gets better. However, the State should hopefully see its job situation improve beginning about mid-year. Several promising signs have already appeared on the horizon and the national economy, while not booming, shows no sign of a significant decline.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UTAH CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS
BY PLANNNG DISTRICT AND COUNTY
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1986

Planning District and County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
State	754,000	709,000	45,000	6.0
Bear River	45,767	43,778	1,989	4.3
Box Elder	16,505	15,829	676	4.1
Cache	28,438	27,166	1,272	4.5
Rich	824	783	42	5.1
Wasatch Front	511,733	484,257	27,476	5.4
North	150,636	142,551	8,085	5.4
Davis	75,375	71,981	3,393	4.5
Morgan	1,661	1,543	118	7.1
Weber	73,600	69,026	4,574	6.2
South	361,097	341,706	19,391	5.4
Salt Lake	349,190	330,541	18,648	5.3
Tooele	11,907	11,164	743	6.2
Mountainland	108,873	101,506	7,367	6.8
Summit	7,209	6,590	620	8.6
Utah	97,584	91,371	6,213	6.4
Wasatch	4,080	3,546	535	13.1
Central	23,232	20,869	2,363	10.2
Juab	2,058	1,735	323	15.7
Millard	7,361	6,880	481	6.5
Piute	386	329	57	14.8
Sanpete	6,073	5,161	912	15.0
Sevier	6,407	5,903	504	7.9
Wayne	947	860	87	9.2
Southwest	29,644	27,890	1,754	5.9
Beaver	2,159	2,012	147	6.8
Garfield	1,586	1,392	194	12.2
Iron	8,235	7,715	520	6.3
Kane	2,308	2,143	166	7.2
Washington	15,356	14,629	728	4.7
Uintah Basin	15,219	13,237	1,982	13.0
Daggett	395	378	17	4.3
Duchesne	5,790	4,911	879	15.2
Uintah	9,035	7,948	1,086	12.0
Southeast	19,532	17,464	2,068	10.6
Carbon	8,899	8,003	897	10.1
Emery	4,027	3,527	500	12.4
Grand	3,071	2,690	381	12.4
San Juan	3,534	3,244	291	8.2

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

PRELIMINARY ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
BY COUNTY AND BY PLANNING DISTRICT

Counties & Districts	Mining	Constr.	Total Manuf.	Mfg. Dur.	Mfg. N-Dur.	Trans. Com-Ut.	Total Trade	Trade Whsle	Trade Retail	Fin. Ins-Re.	Service	Total Govern.	Gov.- Fed.	Gov.- State	Gov.- Local	Non-Ag. Totals
State	7,920	32,676	92,007	63,195	28,812	37,533	152,519	36,098	116,421	32,885	137,511	141,544	40,405	38,026	63,113	634,595
Bear River	10	1,599	13,541	9,264	4,277	731	6,891	959	5,932	783	4,355	9,520	416	5,085	4,019	37,430
Box Elder	9	456	7,795	7,678	117	171	2,430	477	1,953	215	1,116	1,819	110	146	1,563	14,011
Cache	0	1,139	5,726	1,585	4,141	548	4,405	471	3,934	563	3,185	7,506	291	4,907	2,308	23,072
Rich	1	4	20	2	18	12	56	11	45	5	54	193	15	31	147	345
Wasatch Front	2,087	23,694	63,213	44,355	18,858	29,160	113,382	31,188	82,194	27,362	95,420	100,153	36,430	25,936	37,787	454,471
North	145	6,183	16,453	11,487	4,966	4,101	24,577	4,146	20,431	3,460	20,069	38,755	23,558	3,702	11,495	113,743
Davis	65	3,688	6,463	4,817	1,646	1,489	10,652	2,133	8,519	1,087	7,423	22,177	16,465	304	5,408	53,044
Morgan	0	62	213	203	10	8	294	161	133	16	45	285	10	24	251	923
Weber	80	2,433	9,776	6,467	3,309	2,605	13,632	1,852	11,780	2,358	12,600	16,294	7,083	3,374	5,837	59,778
South	1,942	17,511	46,760	32,868	13,892	25,059	88,804	27,042	61,762	23,901	75,351	61,398	12,872	22,234	26,292	340,726
Salt Lake	1,685	17,246	45,784	32,771	13,013	24,891	87,573	27,010	60,563	23,735	74,340	55,051	7,641	22,149	25,261	330,305
Tooele	258	265	977	98	879	168	1,232	32	1,200	166	1,011	6,347	5,231	85	1,032	10,424
Mountainland	141	3,258	11,032	7,839	3,193	2,692	17,771	2,141	15,630	2,878	27,391	14,948	992	3,720	10,236	80,111
Summit	118	261	175	144	31	207	1,592	64	1,528	572	2,253	907	59	80	768	6,085
Utah	23	2,892	10,796	7,656	3,140	2,450	15,520	1,924	13,596	2,255	24,853	13,314	867	3,536	8,911	72,103
Wasatch	0	106	62	40	22	36	659	153	506	51	284	729	67	104	558	1,927
Central	495	1,648	1,754	659	1,095	1,224	3,236	369	2,867	407	1,694	4,393	525	882	2,986	14,851
Juab	47	30	210	22	188	10	492	45	447	35	218	451	20	47	384	1,493
Millard	143	1,184	320	161	159	623	841	85	756	100	378	933	93	82	758	4,522
Piute	0	6	19	2	17	9	15	5	10	1	10	112	6	20	86	172
Sanpete	6	173	712	136	576	101	614	49	565	92	366	1,407	89	516	802	3,471
Sevier	296	194	448	317	131	479	1,230	186	1,044	173	700	1,241	222	195	824	4,761
Wayne	3	62	45	21	24	2	47	1	46	6	22	250	94	24	132	437
Southwest	245	1,314	1,637	802	835	1,081	5,824	536	5,288	867	4,399	5,227	761	1,455	3,011	20,594
Beaver	3	68	34	24	10	220	334	11	323	31	168	415	49	43	323	1,273
Garfield	20	67	226	216	10	60	162	0	162	22	352	500	142	57	301	1,409
Iron	132	339	374	160	214	249	1,804	182	1,622	295	1,045	1,881	261	818	802	6,119
Kane	9	12	58	33	25	22	405	37	368	29	425	338	56	61	221	1,296
Washington	81	829	947	370	577	529	3,119	306	2,813	492	2,409	2,093	252	477	1,364	10,499
Uintah Basin	1,774	518	347	154	193	947	2,323	418	1,905	235	1,837	3,021	729	265	2,027	11,002
Daggett	0	0	0	0	0	30	36	0	36	0	46	157	58	28	71	269
Duchesne	608	175	188	54	134	304	875	185	690	q96	386	1,400	310	88	1,002	4,032
Uintah	1,166	343	158	100	58	613	1,413	234	1,179	139	1,404	1,463	361	148	954	6,699
Southeast	3,169	645	484	122	362	1,698	3,093	487	2,606	352	2,416	4,282	552	708	3,022	16,139
Carbon	1,442	255	244	42	202	461	1,782	340	1,442	189	1,204	1,909	194	453	1,262	7,486
Emery	1,138	149	7	1	6	972	312	26	286	54	263	830	51	60	719	3,725
Grand	182	130	65	23	42	146	579	56	523	72	388	523	149	63	311	2,085
San Juan	407	111	168	56	112	119	421	66	355	36	560	1,021	159	132	730	2,843

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

WAGES IN THE SALT LAKE - OGDEN AREA INCREASED MODERATELY BETWEEN 1985 AND 1986

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, has released the Area Wage Survey for the Salt Lake City - Ogden, Utah Metropolitan Area, November, 1986. The survey covers office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Actual production workers are not included.

Clerical worker earnings increased by 4.2 percent between November 1985 and November 1986. For the same period, electronic data processing wages also increased by 4.2 percent. Skilled maintenance workers did not fare as well with only a 1.5 percent increase. Unskilled plant workers (non-production), on average, actually showed a 0.1 percent decrease between November 1985 and November 1986.

Results of the survey, showing the average and the middle range of earnings, are summarized on the next page, along with information on how to order the full Area Wage Survey for 1986.

OFFICE OCCUPATIONS EXPERIENCED A MIXED BAG OF WAGE CHANGES

Of the 12 Clerical occupations included in the survey, percent changes ranged from a high of 11.1 percent for word processors to an actual eight percent drop in order clerks' wages compared to a year ago. Secretaries' wages increased by 3.9 percent while typists experienced a 7.6 percent upward shift. Accounting clerks claimed a 5.5 percent increase in the wage level with payroll clerks close behind with 5.4 percent over the November 1985 to November 1986 time period. The switchboard operator/receptionist category enjoyed a nearly nine percent increase over the year period. Key entry operators experienced a 2.2 percent increase in wages and file clerk wages actually dropped by 2.4 percent.

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS SHOWED SOME UPS AND DOWNS

Computer systems analysts, on average, received wage increases of 3.4 percent over the year period. Computer programmers wages, on the other hand, climbed by 6.8 percent. Only a 1.6 percent increase occurred in wages for computer operators.

Electronic technicians' wages surged up 12.0 percent, with wages for drafters up only 1.8 percent.

WAGE CHANGES FOR SKILLED MAINTENANCE OCCUPATIONS GENERALLY FELL BELOW AVERAGE

Motor vehicle mechanics, with a 7.8 percent year-over increase, led the way in the skilled maintenance occupations, followed by maintenance carpenters with 5.6 percent and tool-and-die makers with the average increase of about four percent. In all the remaining occupations, wage increases fell below the four percent average.

John T. Mathews, Labor Market Economist

SUMMARY
AREA WAGE SURVEY
SALT LAKE CITY - OGDEN, UTAH, METROPOLITAN AREA
NOVEMBER 1986

OCCUPATION	WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE	WEEKLY EARNINGS MIDDLE RANGE
Office Workers		
Secretaries	$350.00	$277.00 - $406.00
Secretaries I	270.00	236.00 - 291.50
Secretaries II	327.50	262.50 - 382.50
Secretaries III	355.50	287.50 - 416.50
Secretaries IV	391.50	313.00 - 459.50
Typists	241.00	210.00 - 255.50
Typists I	239.00	207.00 - 255.50
Typists II	249.50	214.00 - 254.00
Word Processors	310.00	288.50 - 363.50
Word Processors I	274.00	248.00 - 298.00
Word Processors II	341.00	308.00 - 363.50
File Clerks	185.50	170.00 - 184.00
File Clerks I	179.50	170.00 - 184.00
Messengers	229.00	207.50 - 235.00
Receptionists	220.50	206.00 - 224.00
Switchboard Operators	228.50	200.00 - 246.00
Switchboard Operator/ Receptionists	249.50	207.00 - 280.00
Order Clerks	264.00	216.00 - 315.00
Order Clerks I	249.50	206.00 - 290.00
Accounting Clerks	287.00	234.00 - 329.00
Accounting Clerks I	248.50	234.00 - 260.00
Accounting Clerks II	257.00	200.50 - 300.00
Accounting Clerks III	321.50	289.00 - 357.00
Accounting Clerks IV	399.00	358.00 - 427.00
Payroll Clerks	321.50	268.50 - 349.50
Key Entry Operators	276.50	246.00 - 302.50
Key Entry Operators I	259.50	231.00 - 299.00
Key Entry Operators II	299.50	254.00 - 324.00
Professional and Technical Workers		
Computer Systems Analysts (Business)	677.50	590.00 - 750.00
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) I	592.50	531.00 - 653.00
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) II	672.50	630.50 - 720.00
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) III	781.00	711.50 - 851.00
Computer Programmers (Business)	520.50	432.00 - 600.00
Computer Programmers (Business) I	425.50	367.50 - 462.00
Computer Programmers (Business) II	510.00	461.00 - 557.00
Computer Programmers (Business) III	649.00	610.50 - 685.00
Computer Operators	389.00	286.50 - 518.50
Computer Operators I	290.00	260.50 - 304.00
Computer Operators II	362.50	288.00 - 432.00
Computer Operators III	539.50	446.00 - 612.50
Drafters	444.50	356.00 - 520.00
Drafters II	282.00	273.00 - 294.50
Drafters III	375.50	343.50 - 416.00
Drafters IV	450.00	414.00 - 470.00
Drafters V	571.00	519.00 - 630.00
Electronic Technicians	458.50	373.00 - 565.00
Electronic Technicians II	451.00	366.00 - 584.00
Electronic Technicians III	509.00	440.00 - 565.00
Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant Workers (Hr. Earnings)		
Maintenance Carpenters	12.29	12.00 - 13.19
Maintenance Electricians	12.78	11.52 - 13.95
Maintenance Machinists	12.12	11.82 - 13.19
Maintenance Mechanics (machinery)	10.92	10.01 - 12.09
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	12.69	10.95 - 14.90
Maintenance Workers (General)	8.01	6.80 - 9.50
Tool and Die Makers	13.72	12.91 - 14.25
Stationary Engineers	13.63	12.52 - 14.78
Material Movement and Custodial Workers (Hourly earnings)		
Truckdrivers	10.15	7.44 - 12.04
Truckdrivers, light truck (under 1½ tons)	6.29	4.50 - 8.20
Truckdrivers, medium truck (1½ tons to 4 tons inclusive, 6 wheels)	9.76	6.25 - 13.39
Truckdrivers, heavy truck (over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)	11.60	11.59 - 12.04
Truckdrivers, Tractor - Trailer	11.88	10.36 - 14.25
Shippers	6.99	5.63 - 8.60
Receivers	7.84	6.40 - 9.14
Shippers and Receivers	7.61	5.70 - 9.21
Warehousemen	7.73	6.25 - 9.23
Order Fillers	8.34	7.93 - 9.55
Shipping Packers	5.89	4.65 - 6.29
Material Handling Laborers	11.36	7.48 - 13.70
Forklift Operators	9.66	7.50 - 10.50
Guards	4.40	3.65 - 4.70
Guards I	4.33	3.60 - 4.75
Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	4.52	3.50 - 5.00

NOTE: Because of a restructuring of the area wage survey program, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will not survey the Salt Lake City area in 1987. In the future, surveys of this area will be conducted every second year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Area Wage Survey, Salt Lake City - Ogden, Utah Metropolitan Area, November, 1986 (Bulletin 3035-60). Summary compiled by Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, March 1987 (JM10). To order full publication including occupational descriptions and methodology send $1.75 to:

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Federal Office Building
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Kansas City, MO 64106

(816) 374-2481

UTAH VS THE US: AN OCCUPATIONAL COMPARISON

This article highlights differences and similarities between Utah and the Nation in the occupational employment dimension. Information described here originates from an article in the Winter 1986 issue of the *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, a Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics publication. The article, "Where the Workers Are: A State-by-State Guide to the Labor Force in 200 Occupations," provides information on occupations from unpublished data collected in the 1980 Census. From this article, which contains data for all 50 states, U.S. and Utah 1980 Census employment for the 200 occupations were extracted, percent distributions calculated, and compared. This ranking by percent difference of the 200 occupations, points out those occupations in which the U.S. proportion was higher than Utah and where percent of total for Utah was higher than the nation. Occupational composition differences between Utah and the U.S. are evidenced by the proportions at both the high and low ends of the distribution.

This technique reveals how Utah is both different and the same as the nation. The major reasons for differences are the **age composition of the population**, the **natural resource base**, and the **mix of industries**. Other factors that also contribute to differences are geography (including the physical location of the state) and climate.

Utah Ahead of the U.S.

Utah has a young population relative to the nation; in fact, the median age of Utah's population is 25 which is considerably less than the 31 for the U.S. This young population, the youngest in the nation, has an effect on the volume of workers in various occupations. Examples of job titles with higher proportions relative to the nation are teachers and child care workers. The level of employment in these occupations is dependent in part on the age composition of the population. On the other hand, no skilled health care occupations appear on this list because a younger population is typically healthier than an older one and, thus, does not need a higher concentration of health care workers. It doesn't mean there isn't significant employment in the occupation but that relative to the nation the proportion in Utah is smaller. Also indicative of a younger and growing population are occupations related to construction for building the housing and the businesses demanded by a growing population.

TABLE 1

Top 20 Occupations Where Utah Has a Larger Employment Share than the U.S., 1980 Ranked by Magnitude of Difference (Employment in 000's)

Occupation	Utah Employment	Utah Percent of Total	U.S. Employment	U.S. Percent of Total	Percent Difference U.S. - Utah
Secretaries	25.6	4.37	3,870.6	3.96	—0.4052
Teachers, Postsecondary	5.8	0.99	625.8	0.64	—0.3490
Mining Machine Operators	2.5	0.43	85.0	0.09	—0.3396
Carpenters	8.4	1.43	1,093.7	1.12	—0.3135
Accountants and Auditors	7.7	1.31	993.3	1.02	—0.2969
Automobile Mechanics	7.1	1.21	905.1	0.93	—0.2848
Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services	32.4	5.53	5,122.5	5.25	—0.2836
Truckdrivers, Heavy	11.9	2.03	1,713.9	1.76	—0.2757
Real Estate Sales Occupations	5.4	0.92	644.1	0.66	—0.2620
Rail Transportation Occupations	2.6	0.44	203.2	0.21	—0.2356
Child Care Workers	4.4	0.75	580.2	0.59	—0.1568
Teachers, Elementary	14.6	2.49	2,285.2	2.34	—0.1514
Cleaning and Building Service Occupations	17.3	2.95	2,745.4	2.81	—0.1409
Brickmasons and Stonemasons	1.8	0.31	163.5	0.17	—0.1398
Drafting Occupations	2.7	0.46	319.4	0.33	—0.1337
Electrical and Electronic Technicians	2.3	0.39	261.0	0.27	—0.1252
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	1.6	0.27	149.8	0.15	—0.1197
Food Preparation and Service Occupations	27.0	4.61	4,384.9	4.49	—0.1174
Operating Engineers	1.8	0.31	194.7	0.20	—0.1078
Administrators and Officials, Public Administration	2.3	0.39	290.5	0.30	—0.0950
Truckdrivers, Light	3.6	0.61	510.0	0.52	—0.0921

Utah differs from the U.S. because of its natural resources, primarily raw materials in terms of metal ores, coal, and oil and natural gas. Examples of occupations in Utah with a high employment share in mining are geologists, heavy equipment mechanics and mining machine operators. These occupations may not be as significant in Utah today as they were in 1980 because of the slowdown and actual loss of some mining jobs that have occurred over the last six years (remember the data reflect 1980 Census Information).

The mix of industries definitely makes a difference in the relative proportions of workers between the U.S. and Utah. Industry mix is, of course, partially dependent on the natural resource base, such as mining in Utah. Also included in this set would be the occupations involved in the transportation industry. Within this industry, Utah has a higher proportion of employment because of the concentration of railroad activity and a concentration of aircraft maintenance at government/military facilities in the State. These are just a few examples of how Utah differs from the U.S. in terms of industry mix. Geographic location also plays an

important role in determining what types of occupations are located in which states. Since Utah serves as a transportation hub in the west for the movement of both goods and people, there is higher concentration of employment in transportation related occupations.

Utah Behind the Nation

What about the other side of the coin? In which occupations does Utah fall short when compared to the nation? Utah is not a state dominated by a heavy manufacturing base such as Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, or California, and would therefore, not have higher proportions of employment related to job titles in the manufacturing industries. Occupations that would fall in this group—where the nation has a higher employment share than Utah—include: electricians, machine operators, metalworking and plastic working occupations, production inspectors/testers, and tool-and-die makers.

TABLE 2

Top 20 Occupations Where Utah Has a Smaller Employment Share than the U.S., 1980 Ranked by Magnitude of Difference (Employment in 000's)

Occupation	Utah Employment	Utah Percent of Total	U.S. Employment	U.S. Percent of Total	Percent Difference U.S. - Utah
Lawyers	2.3	0.39	497.2	0.51	0.1167
Teachers' Aides	0.5	0.09	206.7	0.21	0.1264
Taxicab Drivers & Chauffeurs	0.3	0.05	174.4	0.18	0.1274
Farm Occupations, except Managerial	4.5	0.77	875.3	0.90	0.1284
Insurance Sales Occupations	2.5	0.43	558.2	0.57	0.1450
Tool-and-die Makers	0.2	0.03	180.0	0.18	0.1502
Bookkeepers, Accounting and Auditing Clerks	10.0	1.71	1,827.9	1.87	0.1653
General Office Clerks	8.9	1.52	1,648.9	1.69	0.1697
Typists	3.0	0.51	700.6	0.72	0.2055
Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, & Weighers	3.7	0.63	825.0	0.84	0.2134
Clergy	0.3	0.05	281.0	0.29	0.2366
Registered Nurses	6.0	1.02	1,266.8	1.30	0.2734
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, & Laborers	24.7	4.22	4,384.9	4.49	0.2752
Private Household Occupations	1.9	0.32	589.4	0.60	0.2794
Farm Operators & Managers	5.7	0.97	1,298.7	1.33	0.3572
Metalworking and Plastic Working Machine Operators	1.9	0.32	715.4	0.73	0.4084
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	4.8	0.82	1,295.5	1.33	0.5076
Machine Operators, Assorted Materials	11.4	1.95	2,943.0	3.01	1.0684
Textile, Apparel, & Furnishings Machine Operators	5.9	1.01	1,487.5	1.52	0.5165
Electricians	3.8	0.65	5,717.0	5.86	5.2066

In addition, the national pattern shows a higher proportion of workers in farm related occupations that in Utah. This is no surprise since most of the related occupations than in Utah. Beehive State's land area is arid and not cultivated because of the lack of water resources. Other interesting occupations where Utah's employment share falls short of the U.S. are: private household occupations; clergy; taxicab drivers and chauffeurs; and lawyers. Again, Utah's uniqueness in terms of population, resource base, industry mix, geography, and climate is apparent.

Where Utah Mirrors the Nation

On the other hand, there are occupations in which the proportions of workers are virtually identical between Utah and the U.S. Examples of occupations that account for the same percent of total both in Utah and the nation include: statistical clerks; printing machine operators; public relations specialists; wholesale and retail buyers; painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers. Most of these have employment levels that are also relatively small. The point is that some occupations are resident in just about every state regardless of population, resource base, or industry mix.

TABLE 3

**Top 40 Occupations Where Utah is Most Like the U.S.
in Employment Share, 1980
(Employment in 000's)**

	Utah		U.S.		Percent
Occupation	Employment	Percent of Total	Employment	Percent of Total	Difference U.S. - Utah
Advertising & Related Sales Occupations	0.7	0.12	110.0	0.11	—0.0068
Pharmacists	0.9	0.15	143.5	0.15	—0.0066
Teachers, Pre-kindergarten & Kindergarten	1.1	0.19	176.9	0.18	—0.0066
Driver-Sales Workers	1.1	0.19	177.4	0.18	—0.0061
Data Entry Keyers	2.3	0.39	378.1	0.39	—0.0053
Dancers	0.1	0.02	11.6	0.01	—0.0052
Statisticians	0.2	0.03	29.4	0.03	—0.0040
Painters, Sculptors, Craft-Artists Printmakers	0.9	0.15	146.1	0.15	—0.0040
Urban Planners	0.1	0.02	13.0	0.01	—0.0038
Wholesale and Retail Buyers	1.0	0.17	163.0	0.17	—0.0037
Physicians' Assistants	0.2	0.03	29.7	0.03	—0.0037
Respiratory Therapists	0.3	0.05	47.6	0.05	—0.0025
Technical Writers	0.3	0.05	48.1	0.05	—0.0019
Health Record Technologists	0.1	0.02	14.8	0.02	—0.0019
Archivists and Curators	0.1	0.02	14.9	0.02	—0.0018
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	0.1	0.02	15.1	0.02	—0.0016
Public Relations Specialists	0.7	0.12	115.1	0.12	—0.0016
Construction Inspectors	0.3	0.05	48.5	0.05	—0.0015
Chemists, except Biochemists	0.6	0.10	100.5	0.10	0.0005
Veterinarians	0.2	0.03	34.1	0.03	0.0008
Occupational Therapists	0.1	0.02	17.5	0.02	0.0009
Mail Clerks, except Postal Service	1.0	0.17	168.0	0.17	0.0014
Science Technicians	1.1	0.19	185.5	0.19	0.0022
Business & Promotion Agents	0.1	0.02	19.7	0.02	0.0031
Broadcast Equipment Operators	0.4	0.07	69.8	0.07	0.0032
Physicists & Astronomers	0.1	0.02	22.3	0.02	0.0058
Printing Machine Operators	2.5	0.43	422.5	0.43	0.0060
Statistical Clerks	0.8	0.14	139.2	0.14	0.0060

In conclusion, the occupational composition of Utah jobs is, as would be expected, different than the nation. The composition, or profile, is dependent on a number of factors, most important of which are population and industry mix. Whether Utah is the same as the nation is neither good nor bad. What the information shows is Utah's uniqueness.

John T. Mathews, Labor Market Economist

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Mar. 1987(f)	Mar. 1986	% Change	Feb. 1987(p)	Feb. 1986	% Change	Jan. 1987(r)	Jan. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	761,500	745,000	2.2	756,300	738,300	2.4	758,300	736,900	2.9
Employed	705,400	698,100	1.0	699,100	689,100	1.5	701,900	686,500	2.2
Unemployed	56,000	47,000	19.1	57,200	49,300	16.0	56,300	50,400	11.7
Percent of Labor Force	7.4	6.3	—	7.6	6.7	—	7.4	6.8	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.9	5.9	—	6.7	5.9	—	6.6	6.1	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Mar. 1987(f)	Mar. 1986	% Change	Feb. 1987(p)	Feb. 1986	% Change	Jan. 1987(r)	Jan. 1986	% Change
Total	636.2	629.6	1.0	631.8	624.0	1.2	630.1	622.6	1.2
Mining	8.4	8.3	1.2	8.3	8.6	−3.5	8.3	8.8	−5.7
Metal Mining	2.9	1.6	81.3	2.8	1.6	75.0	2.7	1.6	68.8
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.6	3.2	−18.8	2.6	3.2	−18.8	2.6	3.1	−16.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.9	3.6	−19.4	2.9	3.8	−23.7	3.0	4.2	−28.6
Contract Construction	27.1	30.0	−9.7	26.1	29.0	−10.0	26.8	29.3	−8.5
Manufacturing	89.6	92.7	−3.3	89.6	92.4	−3.0	89.2	92.2	−3.3
Durable Goods	60.6	64.3	−5.8	60.8	64.2	−5.3	60.5	64.1	−5.6
Primary Metals	2.2	4.2	−47.6	2.5	4.3	−41.9	2.3	4.3	−46.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.5	19.8	−6.6	18.5	19.8	−6.6	18.6	19.8	−6.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.6	8.2	4.9	8.5	8.1	4.9	8.4	7.9	6.3
Transportation Equipment	14.8	15.0	−1.3	14.9	15.3	−2.6	14.8	15.3	−3.3
Other Durable Goods	16.5	17.0	−2.9	16.3	16.8	−3.0	16.4	16.8	−2.4
Non-Durable Goods	29.0	28.4	2.1	28.8	28.2	2.1	28.6	28.1	1.8
Food & Kindred Products	9.5	8.8	8.0	9.5	8.8	8.0	9.3	8.8	5.7
Textile & Apparel Products	6.0	5.9	1.7	6.0	5.9	1.7	5.9	5.7	3.5
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.5	3.7	−5.4	3.5	3.7	−5.4	3.5	3.6	−2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	10.0	10.0	0.0	9.9	9.9	0.0	9.9	9.9	0.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.3	37.5	−0.5	37.3	37.5	−0.5	37.5	37.5	0.0
Railroad Transportation	3.3	3.7	−10.8	3.3	3.7	−10.8	3.3	3.7	−10.8
Other Transportation	18.7	17.8	5.1	18.6	17.7	5.1	18.7	17.7	5.6
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	15.3	16.0	−4.4	15.4	16.1	−4.3	15.5	16.1	−3.7
Trade	153.1	148.0	3.4	151.9	146.8	3.5	152.9	147.8	3.5
Wholesale Trade	36.2	35.9	0.8	36.0	35.7	0.8	36.0	35.7	0.8
Retail Trade	116.9	112.1	4.3	115.9	111.1	4.3	116.9	112.1	4.3
Building Materials	5.2	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.8	4.2	5.1	4.9	4.1
Food Stores	21.9	20.5	6.8	21.9	20.5	6.8	21.8	20.6	5.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.7	13.6	0.7	13.6	13.4	1.5	13.6	13.4	1.5
Eating & Drinking Places	38.7	36.6	5.7	37.9	35.7	6.2	37.5	35.3	6.2
Other Retail	37.4	36.5	2.5	37.5	36.6	2.5	38.9	38.0	2.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.8	32.4	3.7	33.3	32.1	3.7	33.1	31.8	4.1
Services	141.9	137.1	3.5	140.8	135.3	4.1	140.1	134.3	4.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.3	10.1	2.0	9.8	9.6	2.1	9.7	9.6	1.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	49.4	47.0	5.1	49.1	46.7	5.1	49.0	46.2	6.1
Medical & Other Health Services	38.0	35.8	6.1	37.7	35.5	6.2	37.5	35.2	6.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	32.0	32.1	−0.3	32.1	31.8	0.9	31.9	31.6	0.9
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	10.6	10.7	−0.9	10.6	10.5	1.0	10.6	10.5	1.0
Agricultural Services	1.6	1.5	6.7	1.4	1.3	7.7	1.4	1.2	16.7
Government	145.2	143.5	1.2	144.4	142.3	1.5	142.3	140.8	1.1
Federal Government	40.9	40.3	1.5	40.7	39.9	2.0	40.0	39.7	0.8
U.S. Federal Defense	22.7	23.5	−3.4	22.7	23.5	−3.4	22.7	23.6	−3.8
Other Federal Government	18.2	16.7	9.0	17.9	16.4	9.1	17.2	16.1	6.8
State Government	38.2	38.8	−1.5	38.3	38.6	−0.8	37.8	38.0	−0.5
State Education	21.7	21.8	−0.5	21.6	21.7	−0.5	21.2	21.1	0.5
Other State Government	16.6	17.0	−2.4	16.7	16.9	−1.2	16.7	16.9	−1.2
Local Government	66.1	64.5	2.5	65.4	63.8	2.5	64.5	63.2	2.1
Local Education	42.3	41.5	1.9	41.9	41.1	1.9	41.1	40.5	1.5
Other Local Government	23.8	23.0	3.5	23.5	22.7	3.5	23.4	22.6	3.5
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Mar. '87 (f)	Mar. '86	% Change	Feb. '87 (p)	Jan. '87 (r)	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	July '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,680.1	1,658.8	1.3	1,678.4	1,676.7	1,675.0	1,673.2	1,671.4	1,669.6	1,667.8	1,666.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,084.7	1,071.1	1.3	1,083.5	1,082.4	1,081.3	1,080.1	1,079.0	1,077.9	1,076.7	1,075.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	771.3	755.2	2.1	771.7	775.9	752.7	748.8	753.3	755.4	753.3	753.5
Participation Rate	71.1	70.5	0.0	71.2	71.7	69.6	69.3	69.8	70.1	70.0	70.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	718.2	710.7	1.1	719.6	724.6	708.0	705.1	708.9	710.1	707.3	707.7
Employment Ratio[2]	66.2	66.4	0.0	66.4	66.9	65.5	65.3	65.7	65.9	65.7	65.8
Nonagricultural Employment	649.9	643.1	1.1	647.5	648.3	641.0	636.6	640.2	643.8	638.8	638.6
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	53.4	52.5	1.7	55.7	59.4	59.2	59.0	59.6	57.5	57.8	57.4
Agricultural Employment	11.7	11.9	−2.0	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	53.1	44.5	19.3	52.1	51.2	44.7	43.7	44.5	45.3	46.0	45.8
Unemployment Rate	6.9	5.9	0.0	6.7	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	313.4	315.9	−0.8	311.8	306.5	328.6	331.3	325.7	322.4	323.4	322.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.6	131.4	0.9	133.0	133.0	128.1	128.4	128.7	129.0	130.8	129.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	644.4	638.5	0.9	645.1	645.8	632.0	632.7	633.5	633.0	641.6	633.3
Mining	8.1	8.1	0.7	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.6	7.3
Contract Construction	30.2	33.5	−9.9	30.7	30.6	30.9	32.2	32.7	32.1	32.1	32.9
Manufacturing	90.8	93.9	−3.3	90.9	90.9	89.6	89.8	90.1	90.2	90.9	91.4
Durable Goods	61.4	65.2	−5.8	61.5	61.5	60.7	60.9	61.3	61.2	61.8	62.2
Nondurable Goods	29.4	28.7	2.2	29.4	29.4	28.9	29.0	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.1
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.8	38.0	−0.5	38.1	38.3	37.4	37.0	37.2	36.9	37.2	37.4
Trade	156.9	151.7	3.4	156.4	156.5	153.0	153.5	153.3	153.2	153.9	154.5
Wholesale	36.8	36.3	0.8	36.7	36.7	36.0	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.0	36.1
Retail	120.3	115.4	4.2	119.7	119.7	117.0	117.8	117.4	117.2	117.8	118.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.0	36.3	3.7	34.0	33.9	32.7	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.2
Services	142.8	137.8	3.6	143.6	143.7	137.7	137.1	137.0	137.9	140.4	138.6
Government	143.8	142.6	0.8	143.5	143.8	142.2	141.7	142.0	142.3	146.6	138.0
Federal	41.1	40.5	1.6	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.3
State	37.3	38.4	−2.7	37.5	37.6	37.1	37.7	38.2	37.8	38.1	37.6
Local	65.3	63.8	2.4	64.9	64.9	64.1	63.8	63.5	64.0	68.2	60.1

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Feb. 1987(p)	% Change from Feb. '86	% Distribution	Feb. 1987(p)	% Change from Feb. '86	% Distribution	Feb. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	353.6	−0.6	100.0	278.0	3.7	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.7	−3.7	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.2	74.7
Contract Construction	23.2	−10.4	6.6	2.9	−6.5	1.0	18.2	69.7
Manufacturing	61.3	−4.1	17.3	28.3	−0.7	10.2	59.1	66.0
Durable Goods	43.6	−6.6	12.3	17.2	−1.7	6.2	39.2	64.5
Nondurable Goods	17.7	2.9	5.0	11.1	0.9	4.0	19.9	69.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.5	1.1	7.5	10.8	−4.4	3.9	26.1	70.0
Total Trade	81.5	3.2	23.0	70.4	3.8	25.3	135.2	89.0
Wholesale Trade	26.1	−1.1	7.4	9.9	6.5	3.6	30.5	84.7
Retail Trade	55.4	5.3	15.7	60.5	3.4	21.8	104.7	90.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.3	0.8	3.8	20.0	5.8	7.2	26.1	78.4
Services	65.5	1.1	18.5	75.3	6.8	27.1	105.6	75.0
Total Government	74.6	−0.3	21.1	69.7	3.3	25.1	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.3	−4.9	6.6	17.3	12.3	6.2	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.0	−3.6	4.5	6.7	−2.9	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.3	−7.6	2.1	10.6	24.7	3.8	NA	NA
State Government	19.8	8.2	5.6	18.5	−8.9	6.7	NA	NA
State Education	12.0	−1.6	3.4	9.6	1.1	3.5	NA	NA
Other State Government	7.8	27.9	2.2	8.9	−17.6	3.2	NA	NA
Local Government	31.5	−1.6	8.9	33.9	6.6	12.2	NA	NA
Local Education	16.1	−4.2	4.6	25.8	6.2	9.3	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.4	1.3	4.4	8.1	8.0	2.9	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Mar. '87(f)	Mar. '86	% Chg.	Feb. '87(p)	Jan. '87(r)	Mar. '87(f)	Mar. '86	% Chg.	Feb. '87(p)	Jan. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	505.1	491.2	2.8	503.2	504.5	98.2	97.7	0.5	97.3	97.7
Employed	473.3	463.2	2.2	469.9	472.3	89.3	91.5	−2.4	88.4	88.7
Unemployed	31.8	28.0	13.6	33.3	32.2	8.9	6.2	43.5	8.9	9.0
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	5.7	0.0	6.6	6.4	9.1	6.3	0.0	9.2	9.2
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	444.8	437.3	1.7	442.0	440.8	72.1	72.9	−1.1	71.6	71.5
Mining	2.7	1.8	50.0	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	19.8	21.1	−6.2	19.1	19.4	2.4	2.7	−11.1	2.4	2.5
Manufacturing	61.2	62.3	−1.8	61.4	61.1	9.3	11.4	−18.4	9.2	9.2
Durable Goods	42.9	44.6	−3.8	43.2	43.0	6.1	8.3	−26.5	6.0	6.0
Nondurable Goods	18.3	17.7	3.4	18.2	18.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.9	28.9	0.0	28.9	29.1	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4
Total Trade	112.0	108.2	3.5	111.2	112.3	15.7	15.0	4.7	15.6	15.6
Wholesale Trade	31.2	30.8	1.3	31.0	31.1	1.9	1.8	5.6	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	80.8	77.4	4.4	80.2	81.2	13.8	13.2	4.5	13.7	13.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.8	26.8	3.7	27.5	27.2	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Services	96.4	93.1	3.5	95.9	95.3	26.5	25.6	3.5	26.2	26.2
Total Government	96.0	95.1	0.9	95.3	93.8	13.8	13.7	−0.7	13.6	13.4

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Mar.'87(f)	Feb.'87(p)	Jan.'87(r)	Mar.'86	Mar.'87(f)	Mar.'86	% Change	Mar.'87(f)	Mar.'86	% Change
State Total	7.4	7.6	7.4	6.3	761,470	745,040	2.2	636,200	630,080	1.0
Bear River	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.7	45,860	44,770	2.4	37,800	37,220	1.6
Box Elder	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.4	16,500	16,010	3.1	14,150	13,760	2.8
Cache	5.5	5.4	5.5	4.8	28,560	28,030	1.9	23,300	23,140	0.7
Rich	6.2	5.6	5.0	7.1	800	730	9.6	350	320	9.4
Wasatch Front	6.4	6.7	6.4	5.7	518,590	504,580	2.8	456,060	448,720	1.6
North	6.6	7.0	6.7	5.2	152,900	147,760	3.5	113,390	112,330	0.9
Davis	5.7	6.0	5.7	4.4	76,370	73,980	3.2	52,520	52,280	0.5
Morgan	9.2	9.2	8.3	7.5	1,630	1,620	0.6	910	940	−3.2
Weber	7.5	7.9	7.7	6.0	74,900	72,160	3.8	59,960	59,110	1.4
South	6.3	6.5	6.3	5.9	365,690	356,820	2.5	342,670	336,390	1.9
Salt Lake	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.9	353,840	345,130	2.5	332,270	326,000	1.9
Tooele	8.5	8.8	8.8	6.0	11,850	11,690	1.4	10,400	10,390	0.1
Mountainlands	9.2	9.3	9.3	6.6	110,560	109,540	0.9	81,430	82,070	−0.8
Summit	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.3	8,480	8,160	3.9	7,380	7,210	2.4
Utah	9.1	9.2	9.2	6.3	98,210	97,620	0.6	72,180	73,030	−1.2
Wasatch	15.9	17.0	16.5	13.5	3,870	3,760	2.9	1,870	1,830	2.2
Central	13.8	13.9	14.5	12.3	22,160	22,890	−3.2	14,020	14,670	−4.4
Juab	20.7	24.0	21.4	19.9	2,060	2,010	2.5	1,440	1,420	1.4
Millard	8.2	8.3	8.2	7.0	6,440	7,470	−13.8	3,950	4,670	−15.4
Piute	15.7	15.0	14.2	19.4	360	370	−2.7	160	170	−5.9
Sanpete	20.9	19.5	22.6	19.5	6,030	5,870	2.7	3,360	3,320	1.2
Sevier	10.0	10.8	10.6	9.2	6,360	6,250	1.8	4,710	4,660	1.1
Wayne	17.2	15.7	17.8	11.9	910	920	−1.1	400	430	−7.0
Southwestern	7.8	7.6	7.7	6.7	29,810	28,680	3.9	20,650	20,140	2.5
Beaver	6.7	6.0	7.2	7.6	2,000	1,980	1.0	1,220	1,200	1.7
Garfield	20.6	22.0	24.3	18.8	1,520	1,440	5.6	1,230	1,200	2.5
Iron	7.9	7.3	6.8	6.5	8,360	8,270	1.1	6,330	6,260	1.1
Kane	13.9	13.9	15.9	10.8	2,210	2,030	8.9	1,170	1,120	4.5
Washington	5.8	5.9	5.5	4.9	15,720	14,960	5.1	10,700	10,360	3.3
Uintah Basin	17.8	17.7	17.2	14.1	15,000	15,320	−2.1	10,370	11,130	−6.8
Daggett	3.1	2.3	4.8	4.5	320	310	3.2	240	230	4.3
Duchesne	21.3	21.5	20.9	17.2	5,870	5,880	−0.2	3,880	4,060	−4.4
Uintah	16.0	15.8	15.2	12.5	8,810	9,130	−3.5	6,250	6,840	−8.6
Southeastern	12.7	12.3	12.5	10.1	19,510	19,270	1.2	15,890	16,160	−1.7
Carbon	12.3	11.5	11.7	8.7	8,990	8,870	1.4	7,410	7,600	−2.5
Emery	15.0	15.0	15.5	10.0	3,980	4,120	−3.4	3,600	3,950	−8.9
Grand	15.1	15.1	14.6	16.9	2,880	2,820	2.1	2,000	1,880	6.4
San Juan	9.3	9.3	9.7	8.1	3,660	3,460	5.8	2,880	2,730	5.5

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1987	Jan.(r) 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb.(p) 1987	Jan.(r) 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb.(p) 1987	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1986
MINING	$571.50	$590.52	$535.69	45.0	45.6	41.2	$12.70	$12.95	$13.00
MANUFACTURING	391.84	395.57	391.23	39.7	40.2	40.5	9.87	9.84	9.66
Durable Goods	407.43	410.27	408.36	40.3	40.5	41.0	10.11	10.13	9.96
Nondurable Goods	349.98	357.63	348.20	38.0	39.3	39.3	9.21	9.10	8.86
TRADE	227.84	233.47	237.16	30.5	30.4	30.8	7.47	7.68	7.70
Wholesale Trade	379.08	399.85	367.37	39.0	38.3	36.7	9.72	10.44	10.01
Retail Trade	174.63	175.90	189.05	27.5	27.7	28.6	6.35	6.35	6.61
AVERAGE	301.16	309.63	310.84	33.8	34.1	34.5	8.91	9.08	9.01

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1987	Jan.(r) 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb.(p) 1987	Jan.(r) 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb.(p) 1987	Jan.(r) 1987	Feb. 1986
MINING	$631.72	$639.83	$604.07	43.9	44.9	42.6	$14.39	$14.25	$14.18
Metal Mining	586.09	602.51	601.50	44.1	44.4	41.8	13.29	13.57	14.39
Bituminous Coal Mining	702.57	713.94	753.20	42.4	42.7	44.7	16.57	16.72	16.85
MANUFACTURING	382.18	379.94	403.17	38.8	38.3	39.8	9.85	9.92	10.13
Durable Goods	404.99	399.36	432.78	39.9	39.0	41.1	10.15	10.24	10.53
Primary Metal Industries	459.54	512.21	638.19	37.3	40.3	41.2	12.32	12.71	15.49
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	398.93	399.59	390.44	40.5	40.2	39.8	9.85	9.94	9.81
Transportation Equipment	571.13	479.70	540.59	43.3	36.9	42.3	13.19	13.00	12.78
Nondurable Goods	337.09	341.14	342.61	36.8	36.8	37.2	9.21	9.27	9.21
Food & Kindred Products	312.90	309.93	315.99	35.0	35.3	36.7	8.94	8.78	8.61
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	471.25	543.71	574.86	37.7	41.6	42.9	12.50	13.07	13.40
TRADE	213.71	216.68	218.74	29.8	29.4	29.4	7.22	7.37	7.44
Wholesale Trade	381.70	395.55	370.99	38.4	37.6	36.3	9.94	10.52	10.22
Retail Trade	165.31	165.58	173.72	27.1	27.1	27.4	6.10	6.11	6.34
Food Stores	193.19	191.60	207.04	26.5	26.5	27.1	7.29	7.23	7.64
Other Retail	186.85	179.26	186.58	29.8	29.1	29.9	6.27	6.16	6.24
AVERAGE	298.26	301.87	313.48	33.4	33.1	34.0	8.93	9.12	9.22

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Mar. '87	Preliminary Feb. '87	Final Jan. '87	Final Mar. '86	Final Feb. '86	Final Jan. '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	6,663	5,058	6,235	7,812	5,930	7,310
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	10,889	9,268	9,134	4,723	4,020	3,962
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	17,552	14,326	15,369	12,535	9,950	11,272
Number of New Applications for Jobs	7,669	6,779	9,269	7,952	7,029	9,639
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,446	4,809	5,381	5,547	4,898	5,481
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,383	1,261	2,138	1,951	2,270	2,583
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	19,257	21,295	20,648	16,886	18,184	18,549
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	3.32	3.69	3.55	2.99	3.21	3.27
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$12,448,000	$11,871,322	$11,166,701	$9,807,854	$10,219,541	$11,550,452

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

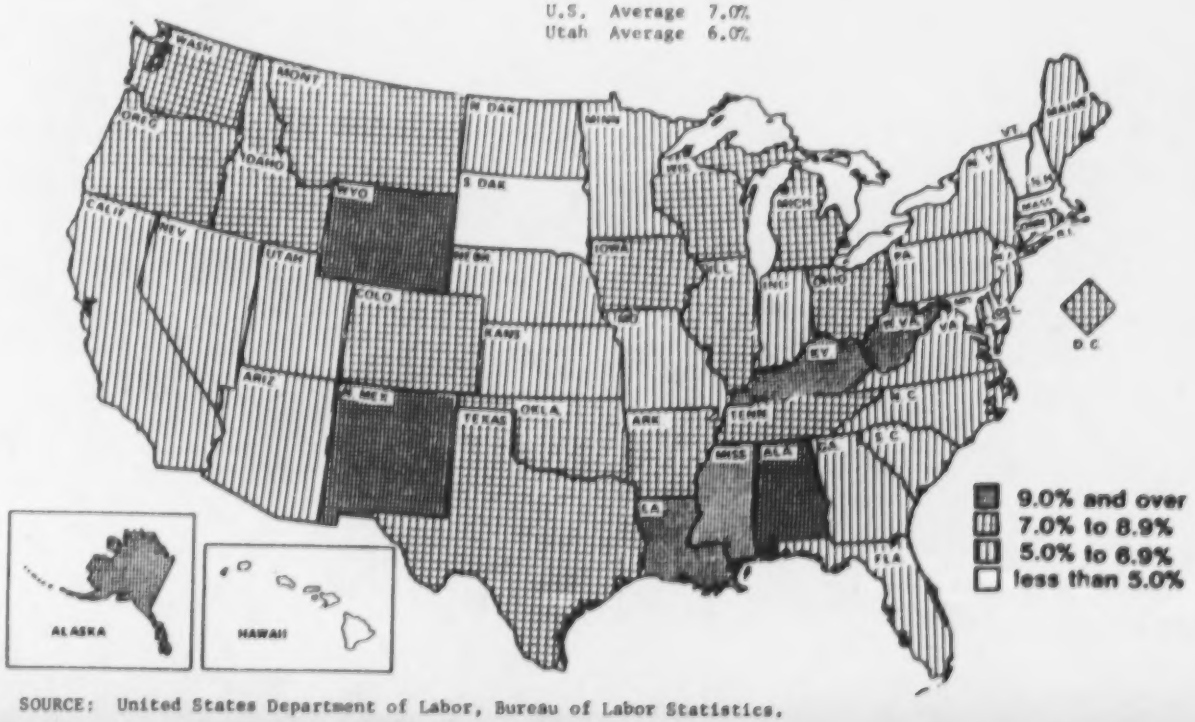
TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Feb. '86	From Last Month	Feb. '86 to Feb. '87	Jan. '86 to Jan. '87	Dec. '85 to Dec. '86	Nov. '86 to Nov. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	334.4	333.1	331.1	330.8	327.5	0.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.3
Food and Beverages	321.6	320.5	317.0	316.4	307.7	0.3	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.2
Food at Home	316.6	315.2	310.2	309.9	301.5	0.4	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.5
Housing	365.1	363.9	362.1	361.7	356.5	0.3	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.9
Rent Residential	288.0	287.1	286.0	285.6	273.7	0.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1
Fuel and Other Util.	374.8	373.7	371.0	371.1	390.0	0.3	−3.9	−5.3	−5.7	−5.4
Medical Care	452.4	449.6	446.8	444.6	422.3	0.6	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.7
Apparel and Upkeep	208.4	207.1	210.9	213.1	204.1	0.6	2.1	−1.8	0.9	0.9
Transportation	310.0	308.5	304.8	304.3	319.2	0.5	−2.9	−4.8	−5.9	−5.8
Gasoline	287.5	275.1	261.2	260.2	350.8	4.5	−18.0	−26.1	−30.7	−30.8
Energy[2]	359.2	352.2	342.4	341.7	406.9	2.0	−12.2	−17.1	−19.7	−19.6
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	302.7	300.9	298.1	298.7	304.7	0.6	−0.7	−2.6	−3.9	−3.6
Finished Goods	292.3	291.7	289.9	290.7	292.3	0.2	0.1	−1.5	−2.5	−1.9
Intermediate Materials	308.9	307.1	305.0	304.9	313.5	0.6	−1.5	−3.2	−4.4	−4.1
Crude Materials	288.8	284.0	274.8	278.4	290.5	1.7	−0.1	−5.6	−9.7	−8.6

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rates by State, 1986 Annual Averages

U.S. Average 7.0%
Utah Average 6.0%



SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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